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AUGUST CIRCULATION

DAILY. Total gross, Aug. 1912, 1,804,725. Total gross, Aug. 1911, 1,804,725.
Average gross, Aug. 1912, 57,735. Average gross, Aug. 1911, 57,735.
Total net, Aug. 1912, 1,112,968. Total net, Aug. 1911, 1,112,968.
Average net, Aug. 1912, 35,725. Average net, Aug. 1911, 35,725.

I solemnly swear that the accompanying statement represents the circulation of The Washington Times as detailed, and that the net figures represent, all returns eliminated, the number of copies of The Times which are sold, delivered, furnished, or mailed to bona fide purchasers or subscribers.
FRED A. WALKER, General Manager.

District of Columbia, ss:
Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of September, A. D. 1912.
THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, Notary Public.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1912.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Reports from Vermont indicate that the extreme left wing of the Army of the Lord did some execution among the hosts of wickedness in the first skirmish of the Battle of Armageddon.

SILLY SEASON AT HEIGHT.

Norman E. Mack, who was Democratic national chairman in 1908, testifies that he received a \$5,000 contribution from Colonel James Guffey toward Bryan's campaign, but that he did not accept it until after the election, and Bryan was defeated when he took it and applied it to a deficit.

His story about spending Standard Oil contributions before he got them is on a par with the Democratic accusation that Roosevelt ordered Standard Oil money turned back after he had spent it.

THE LIVING WON'T LIE.

Wayne MacVeagh denies he ever heard of a telephone conversation between J. P. Morgan and Roosevelt in which Roosevelt asked Morgan for any campaign fund of any size.

MacVeagh and Morgan are the first living gentlemen called upon by Roosevelt's enemies to prove that Roosevelt was crooked in the conduct of his campaign for Presidency in 1904—and they deny the story in toto.

It seems as though Roosevelt's maligners are up against it hard. Inasmuch as the living won't lie to help them out, they will again have to call the roll of the dead.

HOW ROOSEVELT WORKED IT.

According to the publications which reflect the sentiment of Big Business, Theodore Roosevelt took \$100,000 from Standard Oil and then proceeded to sandbag it with cruel legislation after he was elected; he called Harriman on the carpet and made him come across for a quarter of a million and then got after him with a hot stick immediately after election; but the United States Steel Corporation gave a measly little \$10,000 to his campaign fund and it was carried around on a feather pillow all his Administration.

Moral: don't contribute to Roosevelt's campaign fund, for if you do you will be prosecuted and hounded and hung up by the thumbs in direct proportion to the size of your contribution.

If somebody had hung up as a cash prize all the money which it is alleged Roosevelt got in his campaign of 1904 as a reward for the most silly and distorted argument of the campaign, it would be difficult to tell which standpat paper should have it, in view of the many laboriously fantastic efforts they have made to reconcile the policies of the Roosevelt Administration and the actions of Roosevelt himself with the charges that they themselves have brought against him.

"THOROUGHLY WELL KNOWN."

"He [Roosevelt] fears that Wilson is a free trader, though Wilson's position on the tariff is thoroughly well known."—Baltimore Evening Sun.

The Democratic party platform, upon which Governor Wilson is supposedly standing, states that the Government has no right under the Constitution to levy a tariff for protection, but must confine the levying and collection of tariffs to purposes of raising necessary revenue. The platform also declares that in view of this fact the Democratic party pledges itself to an "immediate downward revision" of the tariff.

When he made his speech of acceptance of the Presidential nomination upon this platform Candidate Wilson uttered this clear call upon the subject of tariff revision:

"We do not ignore the fact that the business of a country like ours is exceedingly sensitive to changes in legislation of this kind. It has been built up, however inadvertently, upon tariff schedules written in the way I have indicated, and its foundations must not be too radically or too suddenly disturbed. When we act we should act with caution and prudence, like men who know what they are about, and not like those in love with a theory."

Taken in connection with the Democratic platform Governor Wilson's views on the tariff surely vindicate the statement of the Baltimore Sun that his position on the tariff is "thoroughly well known."

It is a distinct, unmistakable repudiation of the platform of his party.

MICHIGAN PRIMARIES.

In an effort to make it appear that the Progressive party is losing ground the Republican and Democratic papers are guilty of misrepresenting the conditions wherever they can by mixing 99 per cent falsehood with 1 per cent truth and palming it off as 100 per cent pure.

The latest effort is their explanation of the Michigan primaries, where the Republicans cast 146,596 votes, while the Progressives cast only 6,600. This is put forth as the real comparative strength between

the Republican and Progressive parties in a middle West State, where the Progressive party is supposed to be strongest.

But the papers publishing these figures neglect to state that the Republican primary was for the real and necessary purpose of nominating a Republican ticket, which had not yet been put in the field, while the Progressive ticket was actually nominated several weeks ago at Jackson "under the oaks" which witnessed the birth of the Republican party.

Inasmuch as the law provides all candidates must be nominated at a primary, the Progressives placed their ticket, already chosen, on the primary ballots in order to conform with the legal formalities. But they made no campaign of any kind. It was merely a form to legalize their ticket. It would have been legally nominated and entitled to a place on the ballot in November had it received only one vote at the primaries. Hence the small vote.

If it is desired to see how well the Republicans held their strength it should be set down that Taft polled 335,580 votes in 1908 in Michigan, while the Republican primaries this year polled 146,596 votes—only 40 per cent of the vote Taft got in 1908.

Why didn't the other 60 per cent of Republicans vote at the Michigan primaries this year for the Republican nominees? Is it not barely possible that they are waiting to support the Progressive ticket this fall?

TARIFF, THE RED HERRING.

The tariff is simply a red herring dragged across the trail to distract the people's attention from the real issues involved.—Theodore Roosevelt, New Haven, Conn., September 2.

No incident better illustrates this fact than the attitude of Pennsylvania's delegation of Republican Congressmen who recently assembled at Philadelphia to determine what they should do regarding the issues that have been raised by the Progressive party.

After solemn deliberation of several hours they issued an enthusiastic statement that the tariff is the backbone of Pennsylvania's prosperity and called upon all working men to vote for their jobs.

Not a word about any of the issues that so vitally affect the working men, upon which the Progressive party has taken advanced and decisive ground!

Not a word about a minimum wage for working women, abolition of child labor, preventing of women working at night, six-day week for all wage earners, eight-hour day, abolition of convict labor, and reform in laboring conditions!

Not a word about election of United States Senators by popular vote, direct primaries for all other offices, and Presidential preferential primaries!

Not a word about letting the working man and all other men in the ranks run their own government, elect their own officials, and control their own party!

No, these Congressmen who believed in running their party in the parlors of the Bellevue-Stratford dragged a red herring across the trail of Big Business—the appointment of judges by Standard Oil, the selection of Quay's successor in the office of a railroad president, and the nomination of a President by plain theft—and the red herring was the announcement that the tariff is the backbone of Pennsylvania's prosperity.

Big Business is not worrying about who proposes tariff schedules so long as it controls the party machinery and elects the men who do the voting!

The issue is not the tariff, but whether this Government is to be run by the people or by the men who meet in a hotel parlor and issue the appeal. Hence the timeliness and accuracy of Mr. Roosevelt's warning.

AN INVESTIGATION WORTH WHILE.

From the beginning of the Maderist revolt against Diaz stories have persisted to the effect that Mexico's troubles were instigated largely by the conflict of rival exploiting interests. These stories have at times been startlingly detailed and specific. The Standard Oil group has been charged with backing the Maderos, and, through purchase of vast properties of the family, financing their revolt. On the other hand, it has been represented that the British Pearson interests, with their affiliations, supported the old regime.

The gossip of Washington has brought in many other interests and elements. One fanciful tale has had American railway financiers anxious to dominate the Mexican administration, in order to suppress the competition of the Tehantepec railway. This story had trimmings, including the suggestion that the American rail kings thought they could suppress the serious competition of the Panama canal, but feared that if the troublesome Tehantepec route were left independent it would not only make trouble on its own account, but would complicate the problem of keeping the canal in subjection.

So it has been alleged that railroad and oil interests in this country, largely identical, were in effect fighting British railroad and oil interests for the privilege of dominating Mexico. A noble stake it would be, indeed, for such a magnificent game.

That there are elements of truth in such stories is generally believed. The whole truth ought to be known, and the Senate has done a good work in naming a special committee to investigate. The whole facts will not be uncovered, but enough may come to light to warn this country.

Such warfare of exploiting interests inevitably look toward the necessity of American control of Mexico; and that is something this country cannot afford under any circumstances to assume.

HELP WANTED.

"I'm looking for a neat second-story worker and porch climber."
"What a burglar?"
"Yes. The fellow in the apartment above mine is learning to play the cornet."

A DISCOVERY.

"I have made a discovery," declared the bride.
"So?"
"Yes; I find one can cook as well on a stove as on a chafing dish. Really, I was surprised."—Kansas City Journal.

MODERNIZED.

School Teacher—What lesson do we learn from the busy bee?
Tommy Tuftnutt—Not to get stung.—Kansas City Star.

WHILE THE GENERAL SLEPT



Army and Navy

ARMY.

First Lieutenant PHILIP H. BAGBY, Sixth Infantry, from duty in this city to Atlanta, Ga., for temporary duty and will join his regiment.
Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM C. BROWN, Cavalry, detailed inspector general, Governors Island, N. Y.
Col. JOHN S. MALLORY, Infantry, from the organized militia of New York, to Governors Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding general, Eastern division, for duty pertaining to the organized militia of that division.

NAVY.

Lieutenant W. S. PFE, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I., September 16, 1912.
Lieutenant I. E. BASS, to navy yard Portsmouth, N. H.
Ensign J. L. SCHAFFER, detached Washington, to Des Moines.
Ensign R. F. HINRICHS, detached Georgia, to Des Moines.
Ensign W. E. CHEADLE, detached Montana, to receiving ship at Philadelphia, connection Arkansas, and on board when commissioned.
Ensign N. W. HIBBS, detached Montana, to receiving ship at Philadelphia, connection Arkansas, and on board when commissioned.
Ensign C. G. GILLILAND, detached Montana, to receiving ship at Philadelphia, connection Arkansas, and on board when commissioned.
Passed Assistant Surgeon C. L. MORAN, to Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

MARINE CORPS.

Captain S. A. W. PATTERSON, retired, assigned active duty, recruiting office, Philadelphia.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Arrived—California at Corinto; Talahue at Norfolk.

What's On the Program In Washington Today

The following Masonic organizations will meet tonight: Lodges—Naval, No. 4, E. A.; Hiram, No. 10; La Fayette, No. 19, E. A.; William R. Singleton, No. 30, M. M.; Masonic Board of Relief, Royal Arch Chapter—Capitol, No. 11, Eastern Star—Eastern Lodge, No. 8.
The following I. O. O. F. lodges will meet tonight: Columbia, No. 10; Salem, No. 22; Excelsior, No. 17.
The following K. of P. organizations will meet tonight: Lodges—Franklin, No. 2, Uniform Rank—Coldwell Company, No. 1.
Meeting of Young Men's Democratic Club of the District of Columbia, Old Masonic Temple, Ninth and F streets northwest, 8 p. m.
Meeting of District Branch of the Woman's National Democratic League, Southern Building, tonight.
Old-fashioned picnic by Washington Florists' Club, Potomac Heights, today.
Open-air services tonight at McKendree M. E. Church.

Amusements.

Poll's—Poll Players in "Checkers," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Columbia—Columbia Players in "Her Husband's Wife," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Chase's—Polite vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Academy—"The Common Law," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Casino—Vaudeville, afternoon and evening.
Gayety—Harry Hastings' Show, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Lyceum—Rose Buds Company, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Arcade—Motion pictures and other attractions.
Glen Echo Park—Amusements for all. Admission free.

Seen and Heard

Those who regard the meetings of scientists as dreary and dry might have suffered a change of mind if they had seen the reverse English applied to some of the dignity of the Congress of Applied Chemistry. The band was supposed, after each speaker from a foreign nation had completed his address, to play the national air of the country from which he came. All went well until Dr. von Buchka, of Germany, completed his address. Sir William Ramsay was the next name on the program, and confusion resulted. When the German scientist was waiting expectantly for "Der Wacht am Rhein," the band blazed forth with "God Save the King." It required science to maintain a modicum of dignity.



"A family reunion!" ejaculated a friend of Mr. Wade H. Cooper, the president of the United States Savings Bank, last week when he walked into that gentleman's office and found his five brothers there. "I thought it was a meeting of the Southern Bankers' Association!"

And he wasn't very far wrong; for every one of the five brothers of Mr. Cooper is also a bank president. They reside over banks in Wilmington, Dunn and Southport, N. C., Waycross, Ga., and Mullins, S. C., the United States Savings Bank of Washington being the sixth bank over whose destinies this single family presides, through the six brothers.

"No, we do not pretend to rival the Rothschilds," laughed Mr. Cooper, when asked if he proposed to organize the Cooper family into a world's banking trust, "but we are the only family in the world, as far as I can learn, where six brothers are each the president of a separate banking institution."

For it was in this cottage that Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the most famous American novelist of half a century ago, lived when she wrote these novels that, in their day, created a sensation no other literary works in America have since attained. Here, indeed, she spent most of her life, and here all of her novels were written.

She loved to sit on the porch of her little home, for hours, drinking in the beautiful view of the Potomac spread out far below, and to this exquisite scenery, she always claimed, was due the inspiration of her most fascinating stories.

Do you have shivers when you go home in the dark through a graveyard? Then go "way round" when you get to Lafayette square. That beautiful park, three-quarters of a century ago, was a burying ground—the "church yard," as it was then termed, of St. John's Church, just over the way, across H street—and here many a worthy citizen of the young Capital was interred.

When it was converted into a park, however, the bodies were exhumed and reburied in various cemeteries in the suburbs, and every vestige of that gruesome something which attaches to a graveyard removed. Still, you'd better keep to the Avenue, or skirt round by McPherson square "ef you's 'fraid ter go home in de dark."

If one were asked for the first instance of applied chemistry in America he would ordinarily seek out instances in colonial times of the making of vinegar, the curing of tobacco, the purifying of sugar, or some contemporaneous enterprise. The first instance goes back much further, according to Samuel Eyde, a famous Norwegian chemist, chiefly noted for his discovery of a method of taking free nitrogen from the air by electrical process, and using it to make the land more fertile. In addressing the Congress of Applied Chemistry he surmised that he might have been chosen to make the address because his Norse ancestor, Lelf Ericson, was the first man to use practical chemistry in America, making wine on the shores of New England about the year 1000.

Here's a Book

"What Makes Life Worth Living" is, according to the author, S. S. Knight, who is also the author of "Human Life," morality—first in the race, second in the individual. The writer has dedicated the book to his two children, expressing the hope that it may be of value to them in obtaining a large view of a question that is vital to human happiness and which is often obscured by issues of only ephemeral importance which loom gigantic upon the horizon of the individual solely because of their near proximity. The book is composed of two essays, the first of which traces the great moral epochs of human history, beginning with the earliest legends that have been handed down through Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman mythology, and proceeding to the present century. The second essay gives much space to the development of the ethical ideas, and largely concerns itself with a description of the various religions of the world. The moral atmosphere of the present day," says the author, "is clouded with the dust of shattered religious dogmas, and befogged with misinterpreted and but half understood scientific discoveries. The fear of punishment nor the hope of a reward in the future life are neither powerful enough in our present time to encourage toward good or deter from evil, the average human being." As a cure for this condition, he urges that the system of compulsory education be extended, declaring that as the child is being taught to observe and reason he learns that the universe is governed by law, and at the same time he is forced to realize that it cannot be ruled by caprice. "What Makes Life Worth Living" contains 100 pages and is published by the R. F. Fennel Company, of New York.

Miss Libby Joyce Sent to Asylum

Miss Libby Joyce, thirty-eight years old, daughter of Col. John A. Joyce, who jumped from the rear window of a boarding house, at 1444 N street northwest, is under observation today in the Washington Asylum Hospital. Leaping from the third-story window, Miss Joyce landed on a porch about ten feet below and was not seriously injured. A physician who was called, notified Sanitary Officer Sroufe and had Miss Joyce sent to the asylum. Miss Joyce has been under treatment at the hospital on a previous occasion.

Aviators of Army May Enter Race

Although none of the military aeroplanes will be shipped, Lieut. Thomas DeWitt Milling may enter the race for the Gordon Bennett trophy at Chicago as the representative of the United States army. With Capt. Charles De F. Cuandir and Capt. F. B. Hennessey, he will act as an official at the meet, and leaves for Chicago today.

Concert Today

By United States Engineer Band, at Judiciary Park, 7:30 P. M.

JULIUS KAMPER, Leader.

March—"Hail to the Emperor"—Tike Overture—"The Barber of Seville"—Rossini
Fantasia—"My Old Kentucky Home"—Dalbey
(Solo for different instruments.)
Grand selection—"Reminiscences of Scotland"—Godfrey
Philippine waltz—"Papa y Chating"—Aurelia
Selection—"The Red Widow"—Gebeest
Habran—"Mexican Kisses"—Roberts
Medley overture—"The Sunny South"
"The Star-Spangled Banner."